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(71)Applicant: MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC WORKS

LTD

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(72)Inventor: HARA RYUZO

MIYATANI YOSHIHIRO

ICHIKAWA TAKAYUKI

IKEDA HIRONORI

(54) EPOXY RESIN COMPOUND FOR SEALING SEMICONDUCTOR AND SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICE

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an epoxy resin compound for sealing a semiconductor having an excellent moldability, a low die abrasion, a hardened matter with an excellent thermal conductivity by using alumina obtained as inorganic filler and a semiconductor device sealed by using the resin compound.

SOLUTION: A resin compound contains an inorganic filler comprising an epoxy resin, a hardener, alumina particles and silica particles as well as coarse-grained alumina particles and/or spherical aluming particles, and 2 to 50wt.% of alumina particles for the total amount of the alumina particles and silica particles. Also, the semiconductor device seals a semiconductor chip by using the epoxy resin compound for sealing the semiconductor.

LEGAL STATUS

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AN
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     128:128967
     Entered STN: 28 Jan 1998
ED
     Semiconductor-sealing epoxy resin compositions with excellent moldability
     and low mold abrasion and semiconductor devices therefrom
     Hara, Ryuzo; Miyatani, Yukihiro; Ichikawa, Takashi; Ikeda, Hironori
IN
     Matsushita Electric Works, Ltd., Japan
PΑ
     Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
SO
     CODEN: JKXXAF
DT
     Patent
     Japanese
LA
IC
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     ICS H01L023-31; C08G059-18; C08K003-22; C08K003-36; C08L063-00
     38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)
     Section cross-reference(s): 37, 76
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                                       APPLICATION NO. DATE
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                        KIND
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    JP 10012774
                    A2
                               19980116 JP 1996-166309 19960626 <--
     JP 3186586
                        B2 20010711
PRAI JP 1996-166309
                               19960626
CLASS
 PATENT NO.
              CLASS PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
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 JP 10012774
               ICM
                       H01L023-29
                ICS
                       H01L023-31; C08G059-18; C08K003-22; C08K003-36;
                       C08L063-00
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                       H01L0023-29 [ICM,6]; H01L0023-31 [ICS,6]; C08G0059-18
                       [ICS, 6]; C08K0003-22 [ICS, 6]; C08K0003-36 [ICS, 6];
                       C08L0063-00 [ICS,6]
AB
     Title compns. giving cured products with excellent thermal conductivity contain
     epoxy resins, hardeners, and inorg. fillers containing 2-50% coarse and/or
     spherical Al2O3 particles and 98-50% SiO2 particles. Thus, ESCN 195X (O-cresol novolak epoxy resin) 86, Tamanol 752 (phenolic novolak) 42, ESB
     400T (brominated epoxy resin) 20, Sb2O3 10, 2-phenylimidazole 3, carnauba
     wax 2, MA 100B 2, \gamma-glycidoxypropyltrimethoxysilane 5, AL 32
     (particle diameter 3 \mu m) 166, and 3K (crystalline SiO2, diameter 32 \mu m) 664
     parts were mixed, roll kneaded at 85° for 5 min, and crushed to
     obtain a semiconductor-sealing epoxy resin composition, which showed spiral
     flow 65 cm (170°; EMI specification) and could be transfer molded
     onto a TOP-3F type transistor without troubles. The disk (diameter 100 mm,
     thickness 25 \pm 5 mm) prepared by transfer molding (170°, 90 s) and
    postcuring (175°, 6 h) of the composition showed thermal conductivity 62
    cal/cm-s-°C.
ST
    epoxy resin sealing semiconductor device filler; alumina particle filler
     epoxy resin sealant; thermal cond semiconductor packaging material
IT
    Abrasion-resistant materials
    Electronic packaging materials
    Thermal conductivity
        (epoxy resins containing coarse and spherical alumina particles for
       sealants of semiconductor device with good heat conductivity)
    Epoxy resins, uses
IT
    RL: DEV (Device component use); POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP
     (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
        (epoxy resins containing coarse and spherical alumina particles for
       sealants of semiconductor device with good heat conductivity)
    Phenolic resins, uses
IT
    RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
        (novolak, crosslinking agents; epoxy resins containing coarse and spherical
       alumina particles for sealants of semiconductor device with good heat
       conductivity)
IT
    201930-77-0P
                   201930-78-1P 201930-81-6P
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RL: DEV (Device component use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1998-136617

DERWENT-WEEK:

200140

PATENT-ASSIGNEE: MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC WORKS LTD [MATW]

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TITLE:

Epoxy! resin composition for semiconductor device packaging - contains filler containing silica particles and crude alumina particles and/orspherical alumina particles, giving less mould abrasion

PRIORITY-DATA: 1996JP-0166309 (June 26, 1996)

PATENT-FAMILY:

LANGUAGE PAGES MIN-IPC
N/A 006 H01L 02
N/A 007 H01L 02 PUB-NO PUB-DATE January 16, 1998 JP 10012774 A H01L 023/29 July 11, 2001 JP 3186586 B2 H01L 023/29

APPLICATION-DATA:

APPL-NO PUB-NO APPL-DESCRIPTOR APPL-DATE N/A 1996JP0166309 June 26, 1996 June 26, 1996 JP 10012774A N/A 1996JP0166309 JP 10012774 JP 3186586B2 JP 3186586B2 Previous Publ. JP 10012774 N/A

INT-CL (IPC): C08G059/18, C08K003/22, C08K003/36, C08L063/00, H01L023/29 , H01L023/31

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP 10012774A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

An epoxy resin composition for sealing semiconductor devices contains epoxy resin, curing chemical, and inorganic filler containing alumina and silica particles. The alumina particles are crude alumina particles and/omspherical alumina particles. The amt. of the alumina particlesis 2-50 wt. w.r.t. the total amt. of the alumina and silica particles.

Semiconductor devices sealed with the epoxy resin composition are also claimed.

USE - For packaging of semiconductor devices including power transistors or IC's.

ADVANTAGE - The epoxy resin composition is less abrasive to moulds, having good mouldability. It provide a moulding having a higher heat conductivity.

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/0

TITLE-TERMS: POLYEPOXIDE RESIN COMPOSITION SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICE PACKAGE CONTAIN FILL CONTAIN SILICA PARTICLE CRUDE ALUMINA PARTICLE SPHERE ALUMINA PARTICLE LESS MOULD ABRASION

DERWENT-CLASS: A21 A85 L03 U11

CPI-CODES: A05-A01E2; A08-R; A11-B05; A12-E04; A12-E07C; L04-C20A;

EPI-CODES: U11-E02A1; U11-E02A2;

UNLINKED-DERWENT-REGISTRY-NUMBERS: 1527U; 1544U ; 1669U ; 1694U

ENHANCED-POLYMER-INDEXING:

Polymer Index [1.1]

018 ; P0464*R D01 D22 D42 F47

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the semiconductor device closed using the epoxy resin constituent for the semi-conductor closures with which the hardened material which is excellent in thermal conductivity is obtained, and this epoxy resin constituent for the semi-conductor closures. [0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] From the epoxy resin constituent for the semi-conductor closures used for the semiconductor device which carries a power transistor, Power IC, etc., the engine performance from which the hardened material of high temperature conductivity is obtained is required. In order to attain high temperature conductivity conventionally, the method of increasing the fill of the crystal silica which is an inorganic filler was performed. However, since the problem by which a moldability is spoiled arose when the fill of a crystal silica is increased, there was a limit in an improvement of the thermal conductivity obtained by the approach of increasing the fill of a crystal silica. Although it was also effective in achievement of high temperature conductivity to use inorganic fillers of high temperature conductivity other than crystal silicas, such as an alumina and silicon nitride, the epoxy resin constituent for the semi-conductor closures which things other than an alumina have the problem that purity is the problem that dependability is bad inferior, and high cost, and used the alumina had the problem that metal mold abrasiveness was large.

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] The place which this invention is made in view of the above-mentioned situation, and is made into the purpose of this invention is an epoxy resin constituent for the semi-conductor closures with which the hardened material which is using the alumina as an inorganic filler and is excellent in thermal conductivity is obtained, and is to offer the semi-conductor device which the moldability was excellent in and metal mold abrasiveness closed using the small epoxy resin constituent for the semi-conductor closures, and this epoxy resin constituent for the semi-conductor closures.

[0004]

[Means for Solving the Problem] The epoxy resin constituent for the semi-conductor closures concerning claim 1 of this invention is characterized by containing a coarse-grain alumina particle and/or a spherical alumina particle, and containing an alumina particle two to 50% of the weight to an alumina particle and the silica particle total quantity in the epoxy resin constituent for the semi-conductor closures which comes to contain an epoxy resin, a curing agent, and the inorganic filler containing an alumina particle and a silica particle.

[0005] The epoxy resin constituent for the semi-conductor closures concerning claim 2 of this invention is characterized by for the mean particle diameter of a coarse-grain alumina particle being 1-7 micrometers, and the mean particle diameter of a spherical alumina particle being 10-30 micrometers in the epoxy resin constituent for the semi-conductor closures according to claim 1.

[0006] The epoxy resin constituent for the semi-conductor closures concerning claim 3 of this invention

for the semi-conductor closures of a publication.

is characterized by containing the spherical silica particle whose mean particle diameter is 1-10 micrometers two to 5% of the weight to an alumina particle and the silica particle total quantity in the epoxy resin constituent for the semi-conductor closures according to claim 1 or 2.

[0007] The epoxy resin constituent for the semi-conductor closures concerning claim 4 of this invention is characterized by containing the crystal silica particle whose mean particle diameter is 100-120 micrometers five to 20% of the weight to an alumina particle and the silica particle total quantity in the epoxy resin constituent for the semi-conductor closures given in either from claim 1 to claim 3. [0008] The semiconductor device concerning claim 5 of this invention is a semiconductor device which comes to close a semiconductor chip to either from claim 1 to claim 4 using the epoxy resin constituent

[0009] The hardened material which is excellent in thermal conductivity is obtained, a moldability is excellent and containing a coarse-grain alumina particle and/or a spherical alumina particle, and containing the alumina particle two to 50% of the weight to an alumina particle and the silica particle total quantity with the epoxy resin constituent for the semi-conductor closures of this invention, serves to give the property that metal mold abrasiveness is small to an epoxy resin constituent. [0010]

[Embodiment of the Invention] The epoxy resin constituent for the semi-conductor closures of this invention contains the epoxy resin, the curing agent, and the inorganic filler containing an alumina particle and a silica particle. Polyglycidyl ether of o-cresol-form aldeyde novolac, the bisphenol A mold epoxy resin, a biphenyl mold epoxy resin, a naphthalene mold epoxy resin, an epoxy resin with a dicyclopentadiene frame, etc. are mentioned that what is necessary is just the compound which has two or more epoxy groups in intramolecular as an epoxy resin used by this invention, these may be used independently or two or more sorts may be used together. In addition, if the biphenyl mold epoxy resin expressed with the following formula (a) is used, since the viscosity at the time of shaping can be reduced and a moldability will improve, it is desirable. R1 -R4 in a formula (a) Hydrogen or a methyl group is expressed, respectively.

[0011] [Formula 1]

$$\begin{array}{c} R_1 \\ R_2 \\ CH_2 - CH - CH_2 - O \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} R_1 \\ O - CH_2 - CH - CH_2 \\ O \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} R_2 \\ R_4 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} R_3 \\ O - CH_2 - CH - CH_2 \\ O \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} R_3 \\ O - CH_2 - CH - CH_2 \\ O - CH_2 - CH_2 - C$$

[0012] Moreover, since the hardened material formed into low moisture absorption will be obtained if an epoxy resin with the dicyclopentadiene frame expressed with the following type (b) as an epoxy resin is made to contain, and engine performance, such as moisture absorption dependability and a moisture absorption solder crack, can improve, it is desirable. m in a formula (b) expresses 0 or a positive integer.

[0013]
[Formula 2]
$$CH_2$$
 CH_2
 CH

[0014] It does not limit, especially if it reacts with an epoxy resin and an epoxy resin is stiffened as a curing agent used by this invention, and the phenol system curing agent which has phenolic hydroxyl groups, such as a reactant of phenol novolak resin, cresol novolak resin, phenols, naphthols, and para xylene, an amine system curing agent, an acid anhydride, etc. are mentioned. These curing agents may be used independently or may use two or more sorts together. Moreover, when a phenol system curing

agent is used as a curing agent, since moisture absorption of a hardened material can be made low, it is desirable. About the blending ratio of coal of a curing agent, in order to obtain the engine performance for which usually blending in 0.1-10 by equivalent ratio to an epoxy resin asks, it is desirable. [0015] Although the inorganic filler used by this invention contains the alumina particle and the silica particle, and contains a coarse-grain alumina particle and/or a spherical alumina particle and contains the alumina particle two to 50% of the weight to an alumina particle and the silica particle total quantity further, it is important. If there is a problem that a moldability worsens and 50 % of the weight is exceeded when there are many fills of a crystal silica particle while the thermal conductivity of the hardened material obtained becomes inadequate at less than 2% of the weight of a case, the problem that metal mold abrasiveness worsens will arise.

[0016] As for the mean particle diameter of a coarse-grain alumina particle, it is desirable that it is 1-7 micrometers, and in less than 1 micrometer, when melt viscosity goes up, it has a possibility that a moldability may worsen and 7 micrometers is exceeded, it has the inclination for metal mold abrasiveness to become large. Moreover, as for the mean particle diameter of a spherical alumina particle, it is desirable that it is 10-30 micrometers, and in less than 10 micrometers, when melt viscosity goes up, it has a possibility that a moldability may worsen and 30 micrometers is exceeded, it has the inclination for metal mold abrasiveness to become large.

[0017] If the spherical silica particle whose mean particle diameter is 1-10 micrometers is made to contain two to 5% of the weight to an alumina particle and the silica particle total quantity in the inorganic filler used by this invention, since the weld flash property at the time of shaping will become good, it is desirable.

[0018] If the crystal silica particle whose mean particle diameter is 100-120 micrometers is made to contain five to 20% of the weight to an alumina particle and the silica particle total quantity in the inorganic filler used by this invention, since the resin constituent which has a good moldability by the value of the spiral flow which is the index which shows a moldability becoming large will come to be obtained, it is desirable.

[0019] A hardening accelerator, a coloring agent, a flame retarder, a release agent, a low stress-ized agent, etc. can be blended with the epoxy resin constituent for the semi-conductor closures of this invention if needed. Moreover, the epoxy resin constituent for the semi-conductor closures of this invention can be manufactured by the approach of kneading, cooling and grinding each raw material using a roll, a kneader, etc., after mixing using a mixer etc.

[0020] The semiconductor device of this invention can close and manufacture a semiconductor chip by approaches, such as transfer molding, using the epoxy resin constituent for the semi-conductor closures concerning aforementioned this invention, and there is especially no limitation about the manufacture approach.

[0021]

[Example] Hereafter, this invention is explained based on an example and the example of a comparison. [0022] Each raw material was blended by the blending ratio of coal (weight section) shown in Table 1 and 2, and it mixed by the mixer, and subsequently, it kneaded for 5 minutes, cooling grinding was carried out with the 85-degree C heating roller, and the epoxy resin constituent for the semi-conductor closures was obtained. In addition, the detail of each raw material is shown below.

- Epoxy resin A: polyglycidyl ether of o-cresol-form aldeyde novolac (the Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd. make, lot number ESCN195XL)
- Epoxy resin B: it is expressed with said formula (a) and is R1-R4. Biphenyl mold epoxy resin which is a methyl group altogether (oil-ized shell epoxy company make, lot number YX4000H)
- Epoxy resin C: an epoxy resin with the dicyclopentadiene frame expressed with said formula (b) (the Dainippon Ink & Chemicals, Inc. make, lot number EXA7200)
- Curing agent: phenol novolak resin (the Arakawa chemical-industry company make, trade name TAMANO-RU 752)
- Flame retarder D : bromination epoxy resin (the Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd. make, lot number ESB-400T)

- a flame-retarder E:antimony trioxide and hardening-accelerator: -- 2-phenylimidazole and release agent: -- natural KARUNABA and coloring agent: -- carbon black (the Mitsubishi Chemical make, lot number MA-100B)

Coupling agent: - Gamma-glycidoxypropyltrimetoxysilane and coarse-grain alumina particle F:Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd. make, Lot number AL-32 and mean particle diameter of 3.0 micrometers, and the coarse-grain alumina particle G: The Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd. make, Lot number AKP-20 and mean particle diameter of 0.4-0.6 micrometers, and the coarse-grain alumina particle H: The Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd. make, Lot number AL-33 and mean particle diameter of 12 micrometers, and the spherical alumina particle I: The Showa Denko K.K. make, Lot number AS-50 and mean particle diameter of 10 micrometers, and the spherical alumina particle J: The Showa Denko K.K. make, Lot number AS-30 and mean particle diameter of 16 micrometers, and the spherical alumina particle K: The Showa Denko K.K. make, Lot number AS-50 and mean particle diameter of 37 micrometers, and the crystal silica particle L: Made in Tatsumori, Lot number 3 K and mean particle diameter of 32 micrometers, and the crystal silica particle M: Made in Tatsumori, lot number 100G. Spherical silica particle N:DENKI KAGAKU KOGYO [the mean particle diameter of 100 micrometers and] make, lot-number FB-01 and mean particle diameter of 3.0 micrometers, and a spherical silica particle P: The DENKI KAGAKU KOGYO K.K. make, lot number FB-35, mean particle diameter of 12 micrometers [0023] [K.K.] About the epoxy resin constituent for the closures (examples 1-8 and examples 1-4 of a comparison) obtained above, the spiral flow (it can set at 170 degrees C) which is the property which shows the fluidity at the time of shaping was measured by the approach according to EMI specification, and the result was shown in Table 1. In moreover, the sample closure section of a weld flash measuring instrument which has the sample closure section of a disk mold, and the slit section formed so that path clearance might be set to 20 micrometers from the side face between vertical metal mold in the sample closure section and the direct direction A transfer-molding machine is used. the epoxy resin constituent for the closures is heated and poured in, it fabricates at 170 degrees C for 90 seconds, and five samples for weld flash evaluation are produced. Subsequently The die length of the weld flash which flowed out generated into the part corresponding to said slit section of this sample was measured, the average value of the measured value of five pieces was computed, and that result was shown in Table 1 as a weld flash property.

[0024] Moreover, using each epoxy resin constituent for the closures, the following evaluation approach estimated the thermal conductivity of a moldability (moldability when fabricating the TOP-3 femalemold transistor which is a semiconductor device), metal mold abrasiveness, and a hardened material, and the obtained result was shown in Table 1.

[0025] The evaluation approach of a moldability (moldability when fabricating a TOP-3 female-mold transistor): Produce a TOP-3 female-mold transistor as a sample for evaluation by the transfer-molding method. After fabricating a process condition at 170 degrees C for 90 seconds, it is performed on the conditions which carry out postcure at 175 degrees C for 6 hours. The front face of the obtained mold goods is observed, and when a pinhole and weld have occurred, it is estimated as short-shot generating. [0026] The evaluation approach of metal-mold abrasiveness: Search for the weight difference of the orifice made from aluminum before and after carrying out melting of the 40g epoxy resin constituent for the closures for the inside of the orifice made from aluminum (the nozzle diameter of 1.5mm, die length of 6.4mm) at 150 degrees C 10 times and letting through and the epoxy resin constituent for the closures pass, and evaluate as metal mold abrasion loss.

[0027] The evaluation approach of the thermal conductivity of a hardened material: Produce 100phi and the disc-like sample for evaluation with a thickness of 25**5mm by the transfer-molding method about each epoxy resin constituent for the closures using metal mold. After fabricating a process condition at 170 degrees C for 90 seconds, it is performed on the conditions which carry out postcure at 175 degrees C for 6 hours. Thermal conductivity is measured using a quick thermal conductivity meter about the obtained sample for evaluation.

[0028]

[Table 1]

| | | | 実施例1 | 実施例2 | 実施 例 3 | 実施 例 4 | 実施 例 5 | 実施例6 | 実施例7 |
|-----|-------------------|------------------|----------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|------------|
| | エポキシ樹脂 A, B, C | | A 86 | A 86 | A 86 | A 86 | A 86 | B 86 | C 93 |
| | ₹ | 硬化剤 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 35 |
| | 難 | 燃剤D | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| | 蝉 | 燃剤E | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| | 硬化 | 化促進剤 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| | Į. | 難型剤 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| | ž | 普色剤 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| | カッ | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 配合 | 粗粒 | $F (3 \mu m)$ | 166 | _ | _ | - | 83 | 166 | 166 |
| 割合 | アルミナ | $G(0.5\mu m)$ | _ | 1 | 83 | | _ | | - |
| | 粒子 | H (12μm) | - | - | _ | 83 | _ | _ | _ |
| 1 1 | 球状 | I (10 μm) | _ | - | 83 | _ | _ | _ | _ |
| | アルミナ | J (16 μm) | - | 166 | 1 | _ | 83 | _ | |
| | 粒子 | $K (37 \mu m)$ | | _ | - | 83 | 1 | ı | _ |
| | 結晶シリ | L (32 μ m) | 664 | 664 | 657 | 657 | 578 | 600 | 395 |
| | 力粒子 | M (100 μm) | <u> </u> | ~ | + | - | 64 | 14 | 219 |
| | 球状シリ | $N (3 \mu m)$ | _ | | 7 | _ | 22 | 50 | _ |
| | 力粒子 | P (12μm) | | | _ | 7 | 1 | - | 5 0 |
| | スパイラルフロー (cm) | | 65 | 75 | 70 | 68 | 68 | 80 | 75 |
| | バリ特性 (mm) | | 3. 0 | 5. 0 | 4. 0 | 4. 0 | 1. 5 | 1. 5 | 1. 5 |
| | TOP-3F成形性 | | | 異常なし | 異常なし | 異常なし | 異常なし | 異常なし | 異常なし |
| | 金型摩耗性 (mg) | | | 160 | 170 | 170 | 130 | 155 | 160 |
| 熱信 | S e c | al/cm· ·℃) | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 61 | 61 |

[0029] [Table 2]

| | | | 比較 例 1 | 比較例2 | 比較 例 3 | 比較 例4 |
|---------|------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | エポキシ | A 86 | B 86 | A 86 | A 86 | |
| | 1 | 更化剤 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| | 鄭 | 燃剤D | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| | 類 | 燃剤E | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| | 硬化 | 化促進剤 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| | ş | 雕型剤 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| | ž | 音色剤 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| | カッ | プリング剤 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 配合 | 粗粒 アルミナ | F (3 \mu m) | | | 3. 65 | 219 |
| 割合 | | $G(0.5 \mu m)$ | _ | _ | _ | - |
| | 粒子 | H (12μm) | _ | _ | _ | _ |
| | 球状 | I (10 μ m) | _ | - | _ | _ |
| | アルミナ | J (16μm) | _ | _ | 3. 65 | 219 |
| | 粒子 | K (37 μm) | • | _ | _ | - |
| | 結晶シリ | L (32 μ m) | 830 | 830 | 723 | 270 |
| | 力粒子 | M (100 μm) | - | ** | 1 | |
| | 球状シリ | $N (3\mu m)$ | ł | 1 | | _ |
| | 力粒子 | P (12μm) | 1 | - | _ | _ |
| | スパイラ | ルフロー m) | 50 | 63 | 53 | 85 |
| | パリ特性 | (mm) | 6. 0 | 6. 0 | 3. 0 | 1. 5 |
| | TOP-3 | 3 F成形性 | 充填 不良 発生 | 充填 不良 発生 | 充填 不良 発生 | 充填 不良 発生 |
| <u></u> | 金型摩耗性 | ŧ (mg) | 150 | 140 | 155 | 210 |
| 熱色 | S e c | al/cm· ·℃) | 56 | 56 | 57 | 65 |

[0030] It was checked that the epoxy resin constituent for the closures of the example of this invention is excellent in a moldability, and are an epoxy resin constituent for the closures with small metal mold abrasiveness, and the hardened material of high temperature conductivity is obtained from the result of Table 1 and 2.

[0031]

[Effect of the Invention] Since the epoxy resin constituent for the semi-conductor closures of this invention contains a coarse-grain alumina particle and/or a spherical alumina particle and contains the alumina particle two to 50% of the weight to an alumina particle and the silica particle total quantity, a moldability is excellent, and metal mold abrasiveness is a small epoxy resin constituent for the closures, and it does so the effectiveness that the hardened material of high temperature conductivity is obtained. [0032] Moreover, since the semiconductor device of this invention is a semiconductor device which comes to close a semiconductor chip to either from claim 1 to claim 4 using the epoxy resin constituent for the semi-conductor closures of a publication, generating of the problem of poor shaping metallurgy wearing of die at the time of manufacture serves as a semiconductor device which there are and is excellent in thermal conductivity. [few]

[Translation done.]

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The epoxy resin constituent for the semi-conductor closures characterized by containing a coarse-grain alumina particle and/or a spherical alumina particle, and containing an alumina particle two to 50% of the weight to an alumina particle and the silica particle total quantity in the epoxy resin constituent for the semi-conductor closures which comes to contain an epoxy resin, a curing agent, and the inorganic filler containing an alumina particle and a silica particle.

[Claim 2] The epoxy resin constituent for the semi-conductor closures according to claim 1 characterized by for the mean particle diameter of a coarse-grain alumina particle being 1-7 micrometers, and the mean particle diameter of a spherical alumina particle being 10-30 micrometers. [Claim 3] The epoxy resin constituent for the semi-conductor closures according to claim 1 or 2 characterized by containing the spherical silica particle whose mean particle diameter is 1-10 micrometers two to 5% of the weight to an alumina particle and the silica particle total quantity. [Claim 4] The epoxy resin constituent for the semi-conductor closures given in either from claim 1 characterized by containing the crystal silica particle whose mean particle diameter is 100-120 micrometers five to 20% of the weight to an alumina particle and the silica particle total quantity to claim 3.

[Claim 5] The semiconductor device which comes to close a semiconductor chip to either from claim 1 to claim 4 using the epoxy resin constituent for the semi-conductor closures of a publication.

[Translation done.]

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| | | | | | | | 松下f | 红株式 | 会社 | | |
| (22) 出顧日 | | 平成8年(1996)6月26日 | | | | | 大阪 | 伊門東市 | 大字門 |]真1048 | 番地 |
| | | | | | (72) | 発明を | 1 原 1 | 置 | | • | |
| | | | | | | | 大阪 | 門真市 | 大字門 | 真1048 | 番地松下電工株 |
| | | | | | | | 式会 | | | | |
| | | | | | (72) | 発明者 | 皆 官谷 | 至洋 | | | |
| | | | | | | | 大阪 | 門真市 : | 大字門 | 真1048 | 番地松下電工株 |
| | | | | | | | 式会社 | 凼 | | | |
| | | | | • | (72) | 発明者 | 皆 市川 | 貴之 | | | |
| | | | | | | | 大阪 | 門真市: | 大字門 | 真1048 | 番地松下電工株 |
| | | | | | | | 式会 | | | | |
| | | | | | (74) | 代理) | 一种理 | と佐藤 | 成河 | ? | 1名) |
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(54) 【発明の名称】 半導体封止用エボキシ樹脂組成物及び半導体装置

(57)【要約】

【課題】 無機充填材としてアルミナを使用し、熱伝導性に優れる硬化物が得られて、成形性が優れ、金型摩耗性が小さい半導体封止用エポキシ樹脂組成物を提供する。また、この樹脂組成物を用いて封止した半導体装置を提供する。

【解決手段】 エポキシ樹脂と、硬化剤と、アルミナ粒子及びシリカ粒子を含有する無機充填材を含有してなる半導体封止用エポキシ樹脂組成物において、粗粒アルミナ粒子及び/又は球状アルミナ粒子を含有し、かつ、アルミナ粒子とシリカ粒子合計量に対してアルミナ粒子を2~50重量%含有することを特徴とする半導体封止用エポキシ樹脂組成物。上記の半導体封止用エポキシ樹脂組成物を用いて、半導体チップを封止してなる半導体装置。

【特許讃求の範囲】

【請求項1】 エポキシ樹脂と、硬化剤と、アルミナ粒 子及びシリカ粒子を含有する無機充填材を含有してなる 半導体封止用エポキシ樹脂組成物において、粗粒アルミ ナ粒子及び/又は球状アルミナ粒子を含有し、かつ、ア ルミナ粒子とシリカ粒子合計量に対してアルミナ粒子を 2~50重量%含有することを特徴とする半導体封止用 エポキシ樹脂組成物。

【請求項2】 粗粒アルミナ粒子の平均粒径が1~7μ mであり、球状アルミナ粒子の平均粒径が10~30µ mであることを特徴とする請求項1記載の半導体封止用 エポキシ樹脂組成物。

【請求項3】 アルミナ粒子とシリカ粒子合計量に対し て、平均粒径が1~10μmの球状シリカ粒子を2~5 重量%含有することを特徴とする請求項1又は請求項2 記載の半導体封止用エポキシ樹脂組成物。

【請求項4】 アルミナ粒子とシリカ粒子合計量に対し て、平均粒径が100~120µmの結晶シリカ粒子を 5~20重量%含有することを特徴とする請求項1から 請求項3までのいずれかに記載の半導体封止用エポキシ 20 樹脂組成物。

【請求項5】 請求項1から請求項4までのいずれかに 記載の半導体封止用エポキシ樹脂組成物を用いて、半導 体チップを封止してなる半導体装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、熱伝導性に優れる 硬化物が得られる半導体封止用エポキシ樹脂組成物及び この半導体封止用エボキシ樹脂組成物を用いて封止した 半導体装置に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】 パワートランジスターやパワーIC等を 搭載する半導体装置に使用される半導体封止用エポキシ 樹脂組成物に対しては、高熱伝導率の硬化物が得られる 性能が要求される。従来、高熱伝導率を達成するため に、無機充填材である結晶シリカの充填量を増す方法が 行われていた。しかし、結晶シリカの充填量を増した場 合には成形性が損なわれる問題が生じるため、結晶シリ カの充填量を増す方法で得られる熱伝導率の改善には限 度があった。アルミナや窒化珪素等の結晶シリカ以外の 40 高熱伝導性の無機充填材を使用することも高熱伝導率の 達成に有効であるが、アルミナ以外のものは純度が悪く 信頼性が劣るという問題や高コストであるという問題が あり、また、アルミナを使用した半導体封止用エポキシ 樹脂組成物は金型摩耗性が大きいという問題があった。 [0003]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】本発明は上記の事情に 鑑みてなされたものであって、本発明の目的とするとこ ろは、無機充填材としてアルミナを使用していて、熱伝 脂組成物であって、成形性が優れ、かつ、金型摩耗性が 小さい半導体封止用エポキシ樹脂組成物及びこの半導体 封止用エポキシ樹脂組成物を用いて封止した半導体装置 を提供することにある。

[0004]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明の請求項1に係る 半導体封止用エポキシ樹脂組成物は、エポキシ樹脂と、 硬化剤と、アルミナ粒子及びシリカ粒子を含有する無機 充填材を含有してなる半導体封止用エボキシ樹脂組成物 において、粗粒アルミナ粒子及び/又は球状アルミナ粒 子を含有し、かつ、アルミナ粒子とシリカ粒子合計量に 対してアルミナ粒子を2~50重量%含有することを特 徴とする。

【0005】本発明の請求項2に係る半導体封止用エポ キシ樹脂組成物は、請求項1記載の半導体封止用エポキ シ樹脂組成物において、粗粒アルミナ粒子の平均粒径が $1 \sim 7 \mu m$ であり、球状アルミナ粒子の平均粒径が10 $\sim 30 \mu$ mであることを特徴とする。

【0006】本発明の請求項3に係る半導体封止用エポ キシ樹脂組成物は、請求項1又は請求項2に記載の半導 体封止用エポキシ樹脂組成物において、アルミナ粒子と シリカ粒子合計量に対して、平均粒径が1~10µmの 球状シリカ粒子を2~5重量%含有することを特徴とす

【0007】本発明の請求項4に係る半導体封止用エポ キシ樹脂組成物は、請求項1から請求項3までのいずれ かに記載の半導体封止用エポキシ樹脂組成物において、 アルミナ粒子とシリカ粒子合計量に対して、平均粒径が 100~120μmの結晶シリカ粒子を5~20重量% 30 含有することを特徴とする。

【0008】本発明の請求項5に係る半導体装置は、請 求項1から請求項4までのいずれかに記載の半導体封止 用エポキシ樹脂組成物を用いて、半導体チップを封止し てなる半導体装置である。

【0009】本発明の半導体封止用エポキシ樹脂組成物 で、粗粒アルミナ粒子及び/又は球状アルミナ粒子を含 有し、かつ、アルミナ粒子とシリカ粒子合計量に対して アルミナ粒子を2~50重量%含有していることは、熱 伝導性に優れる硬化物が得られ、成形性が優れ、かつ、 金型摩耗性が小さいという特性をエボキシ樹脂組成物に 付与する働きをする。

[0010]

【発明の実施の形態】本発明の半導体封止用エポキシ樹 脂組成物は、エポキシ樹脂と、硬化剤と、アルミナ粒子 及びシリカ粒子を含有する無機充填材を含有している。 本発明で使用するエボキシ樹脂としては、分子内に2個 以上のエポキシ基を有する化合物であればよく、例えば オルソクレゾールノボラック型エポキシ樹脂、ビスフェ ノールA型エポキシ樹脂、ビフェニル型エポキシ樹脂、 **導性に優れる硬化物が得られる半導体封止用エポキシ樹 50 ナフタレン型エポキシ樹脂、ジシクロペンタジエン骨格** を持つエポキシ樹脂等が挙げられ、これらを単独で用い ても、2種以上を併用してもよい。なお、下記式(a) で表わされるビフェニル型エポキシ樹脂を用いると、成 形時の粘度を低下させることができ、成形性が向上する* *ので好ましい。式(a)中のR1 ~R4 はそれぞれ水素 又はメチル基を表わす。

[0011]

[0013]

【化1】

$$CH_2-CH-CH_2-O \longrightarrow R^1 \qquad R^3$$

$$CH_2-CH-CH_2-CH-CH_2$$

$$R^2 \qquad R^4 \qquad (a)$$

【0012】また、エポキシ樹脂として下記式(b)で 10%きるので好ましい。式(b)中のmは0又は正の整数を 表わされるジシクロペンタジエン骨格を持つエポキシ樹 表わす。

脂を含有させると低吸湿化された硬化物が得られるの

で、吸湿信頼性及び吸湿半田クラック等の性能が向上で※

【化2】 **(b)**

【0014】本発明で使用する硬化剤としては、エポキ 20★が1~10μmの球状シリカ粒子を、アルミナ粒子とシ シ樹脂と反応してエポキシ樹脂を硬化させるものであれ ば特に限定するものではなく、例えばフェノールノボラ ック樹脂、クレゾールノボラック樹脂、フェノール類や ナフトール類とpーキシレンの反応物等のフェノール性 水酸基を有するフェノール系硬化剤や、アミン系硬化剤 や、酸無水物等が挙げられる。これら硬化剤は単独で用 いても、2種以上を併用してもよい。また、硬化剤とし てフェノール系硬化剤を用いた場合、硬化物の吸湿率を 低くできるので好ましい。硬化剤の配合割合について は、通常エポキシ樹脂に対し、当量比で0.1~10の30 範囲で配合するのが所望する性能を得るためには好まし 11

【0015】本発明で使用する無機充填材は、アルミナ 粒子及びシリカ粒子を含有していて、かつ、粗粒アルミ ナ粒子及び/又は球状アルミナ粒子を含有し、さらに、 アルミナ粒子とシリカ粒子合計量に対してアルミナ粒子 を2~50重量%含有しているが重要である。2重量% 未満の場合には得られる硬化物の熱伝導性が不十分にな ると共に結晶シリカ粒子の充填量が多い場合には成形性 が悪くなるという問題があり、また50重量%を越える 40 と、金型摩耗性が悪くなるという問題が生じる。

【0016】粗粒アルミナ粒子の平均粒径は1~7µm であることが好ましく、1 µm未満では溶融粘度が上昇 し、成形性が悪くなる恐れがあり、7µmを越えると金 型摩耗性が大きくなる傾向がある。また、球状アルミナ 粒子の平均粒径は10~30 μmであることが好まし く、10μm未満では溶融粘度が上昇し、成形性が悪く なる恐れがあり、30µmを越えると金型摩耗性が大き くなる傾向がある。

【0017】本発明で使用する無機充填材中に平均粒径★50 L)

リカ粒子合計量に対して、2~5重量%含有させると、 成形時のバリ特性が良好となるので好ましい。

【0018】本発明で使用する無機充填材中に平均粒径 が100~120µmの結晶シリカ粒子を、アルミナ粒 子とシリカ粒子合計量に対して、5~20重量%含有さ せると、成形性を示す指標であるスパイラルフローの値 が大きくなり、良好な成形性を有する樹脂組成物が得ら れるようになるので好ましい。

【0019】本発明の半導体封止用エポキシ樹脂組成物 には、必要に応じて、硬化促進剤、着色剤、難燃剤、離 型剤、低応力化剤等を配合することができる。また、本 発明の半導体封止用エポキシ樹脂組成物は各原材料をミ キサー等を用いて混合した後、ロール、ニーダー等を用 いて混練し、冷却し、粉砕する等の方法で製造すること ができる。

【0020】本発明の半導体装置は、前記の本発明に係 る半導体封止用エポキシ樹脂組成物を用いて、トランス ファー成形等の方法で半導体チップを封止して製造する ことができ、製造方法については特に限定はない。

[0021]

【実施例】以下、本発明を実施例及び比較例に基づいて 説明する。

【0022】表1及び表2に示す配合割合(重量部)で 各原料を配合し、ミキサーで混合し、次いで85℃の加 熱ロールで5分間混練し、冷却粉砕して半導体封止用エ ポキシ樹脂組成物を得た。なお、各原料の詳細を下記に

·エポキシ樹脂A:オルソクレゾールノボラック型エポ キシ樹脂(住友化学工業社製、品番ESCN195X

・エポキシ樹脂B:前記式(a)で表わされ、R1~R 4 が全てメチル基であるピフェニル型エポキシ樹脂(油 化シェルエポキシ社製、品番YX4000H)

· エポキシ樹脂C: 前記式(b)で表わされるジシクロ ペンタジエン骨格を持つエポキシ樹脂(大日本インキ化 学工業社製、品番EXA7200)

・硬化剤 : フェノールノボラック樹脂(荒川化学工業社 製、商品名タマノール752)

・難燃剤D:臭素化エポキシ樹脂 (住友化学工業社製、 品番ESB-400T)

・難燃剤E:三酸化アンチモン

・硬化促進剤: 2-フェニルイミダゾール

・離型剤:天然カルナバ

· 着色剤 : カーボンブラック(三菱化学社製、品番MA -100B)

カップリング剤: アグリシドキシプロピルトリメトキ シシラン

・粗粒アルミナ粒子F:住友化学工業社製、品番AL-32、平均粒径3.0 µm

-20、平均粒径0.4~0.6 µm

·粗粒アルミナ粒子H:住友化学工業社製、品番AL-33、平均粒径12 µ m

・球状アルミナ粒子 I:昭和電工社製、品番AS-5 0、平均粒径10μm

・球状アルミナ粒子」: 昭和電工社製、品番AS-3 0、平均粒径16μm

・球状アルミナ粒子K:昭和電工社製、品番AS-5 O、平均粒径37μm

·結晶シリカ粒子L: 龍森社製、品番3K、平均粒径3 30 て評価する。

· 結晶シリカ粒子M: 龍森社製、品番100G、平均粒 径100μm

·球状シリカ粒子N:電気化学工業社製、品番FB-0 1、平均粒径3.0 μm

・球状シリカ粒子P:電気化学工業社製、品番FB-3 5、平均粒径12μm

【0023】上記で得た封止用エポキシ樹脂組成物(実 施例1~8及び比較例1~4)について、成形時の流動

性を示す特性であるスパイラルフロー(170℃におけ る)をEMI規格に準じた方法で測定し、その結果を表 1に示した。また、円盤型のサンプル封止部と、その側 面からサンプル封止部と直行方向に上下金型間にクリア ランスが20μmとなるように形成したスリット部を有 するバリ測定器のサンプル封止部に、トランスファー成 形機を用いて、封止用エポキシ樹脂組成物を加熱、注入 し、170℃で90秒成形して、バリ評価用サンプルを 5個作製し、次いで、このサンプルの前記スリット部に 10 対応する部分に発生している、流れ出たバリの長さを測 定し、5個の測定値の平均値を算出し、バリ特性として その結果を表1に示した。

【0024】また、各封止用エポキシ樹脂組成物を用い て、成形性(半導体装置であるTOP-3F型トランジ スタを成形した時の成形性)、金型摩耗性、硬化物の熱 伝導率について、下記の評価方法で評価し、得られた結 果を表1に示した。

【0025】成形性 (TOP-3F型トランジスタを成 形した時の成形性) の評価方法:トランスファー成形法 ・粗粒アルミナ粒子G:住友化学工業社製、品番AKP 20 により、TOP-3F型トランジスタを評価用サンプル として作製する。成形条件は170℃で90秒成形した 後、175℃で6時間、後硬化する条件で行う。得られ た成形品の表面を観察し、ピンホールやウェルドが発生 している場合は充填不良発生と評価する。

> 【0026】金型摩耗性の評価方法:アルミ製オリフィ ス (ノズル直径1.5mm、長さ6.4mm) の中を4 0gの封止用エポキシ樹脂組成物を10回、150℃で 溶融させて通し、封止用エボキシ樹脂組成物を通す前後 のアルミ製オリフィスの重量差を求め、金型摩耗量とし

> 【0027】硬化物の熱伝導率の評価方法: 各封止用エ ポキシ樹脂組成物について、金型を用いて、トランスフ ァー成形法により、100φ、厚さ25±5mmの円盤 状の評価用サンプルを作製する。成形条件は170℃で 90秒成形した後、175℃で6時間、後硬化する条件 で行う。得られた評価用サンプルについて迅速熱伝導率 計を用いて熱伝導率を測定する。

[0028]

【表1】

| | <i>!</i> | | 実施 例1 | 実施 例 2 | 実施 例 3 | 実施 例 4 | 実施 例 5 | 実施 | 実施例7 |
|----|-------------------|-----------------|----------|-----------|------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|
| | エポキシ樹脂 A, B, C | | A 86 | A 86 | A 86 | A 86 | A 86 | B 86 | C 93 |
| | | 更化剤 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 35 |
| | , | 燃剤D | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| | 髮 | 燃剤E | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| | 硬化 | 化促進剤 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| | | 集型剤 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| | Ā | 普色剂 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| | カッ | プリング剤 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 配合 | 粗粒 アルミナ | F (3 µ m) | 166 | _ | _ | _ | 83 | 166 | 166 |
| 割合 | | $G(0.5\mu m)$ | _ | 1 | 83 | _ | _ | _ | _ |
| | 粒子 | H (12μm) | - | 1 | _ | 83 | _ | - | _ |
| | 球状 | I (10 μm) | _ | 1 | 83 | _ | - | | _ |
| | アルミナ | J (16μm) | 1 | 166 | 1 | | 83 | _ | - |
| | 粒子 | K (37 μm) | - | 1 | _ | 83 | _ | _ | |
| | 結晶シリ | L (32 μm) | 664 | 664 | 657 | 657 | 578 | 600 | 395 |
| | 力粒子 | $M (100 \mu m)$ | <u> </u> | 1 | 1 | 1 | 64 | 14 | 219 |
| | 球状シリ | N (3μm) | _ | | 7 | - | 22 | 50 | _ |
| Ш | 力粒子 | P (12μm) | | | _ | 7 | - | - | 50 |
| | スパイラ (c | | 65 | 75 | 70 | 68 | 68 | 80 | 75 |
| | パリ特性 | (mm) | 3. 0 | 5. 0 | 4. 0 | 4. 0 | 1. 5 | 1. 5 | 1. 5 |
| ļ | TOP-3F成形性 | | 異常なし | 異常なし | 異常なし | 異常なし | 異常なし | 異常なし | 異常なし |
| _ | 金型摩耗性 | | 180 | 160 | 170 | 170 | 130 | 155 | 160 |
| 熱信 | S e c | al/cm· | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 61 | 61 |

【0029】 【表2】

| Г | · · · | | 比較例1 | 比较例2 | 比較例3 | 比較例4 |
|----|--|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | エポキシ | 樹脂 A, B, C | A 86 | B 86 | A 86 | A 86 |
| | 1 | 更化剤 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| 1 | 剃 | 燃剤D | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| | 剃 | 燃剤E | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| | 硬化 | 化促進剤 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| | 1 | 基型剤 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| | 1 | 音色剤 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| | カッ | プリング剤 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 配合 | 租粒 アルミナ 粒子 球状 アルミナ 粒品シリ | F (3μm) | - | _ | 3. 65 | 219 |
| 割合 | | G (0.5 µm) | _ | - | - | - |
| | | H (12μm) | _ | - | _ | _ |
| | | I (10μm) | | _ | _ | _ |
| | | J (16μm) | _ | 1 | 3. 65 | 219 |
| | | K (37μm) | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| | | L (32 μm) | 830 | 830 | 723 | 270 |
| | 力粒子 | M (100μm) | - | | - | _ |
| | 球状シリ | N (3μm) | - | | - | _ |
| Ш | 力粒子 | P (12μm) | - | _ | | |
| | スパイラ | ルフロー m) | 50 | 63 | 53 | 85 |
| | パリ特性 | (mm) | 6. 0 | 6. 0 | 3. 0 | 1.5 |
| | TOP-3 | 3 F成形性 | 充填 不良 発生 | 充填 不良 発生 | 充填 不良 発生 | 充填 不良 発生 |
| | 金型摩耗化 | t (mg) | 150 | 140 | 155 | 210 |
| 熱化 | Sec | al/cm· ·C) | 56 | 56 | 57 | 65 |

【0030】表1及び表2の結果から、本発明の実施例の対止用エポキシ樹脂組成物は、成形性が優れ、かつ、金型摩耗性が小さい対止用エポキシ樹脂組成物であって、高熱伝導率の硬化物が得られることが確認された。 【0031】

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【発明の効果】本発明の半導体封止用エボキシ樹脂組成物は、粗粒アルミナ粒子及び/又は球状アルミナ粒子を含有し、かつ、アルミナ粒子とシリカ粒子合計量に対してアルミナ粒子を2~50重量%含有しているので、成10 形性が優れ、かつ、金型摩耗性が小さい封止用エボキシ樹脂組成物であって、高熱伝導率の硬化物が咎られるという効果を奏する。

【0032】また、本発明の半導体装置は、請求項1から請求項4までのいずれかに記載の半導体封止用エポキシ樹脂組成物を用いて、半導体チップを封止してなる半導体装置であるので、製造時の成形不良や金型摩耗という問題の発生が少なくて、かつ、熱伝導性に優れる半導体装置となる。

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(72)発明者 池田 博則

大阪府門真市大字門真1048番地松下電工株 式会社内